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Baldassarre

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(54) **METHODS OF DISTRIBUTING A
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT
COMPRISING NITRIC OXIDE GAS FOR
INHALATION**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Disclosed are methods of distributing a pharmaceutical product comprising nitric oxide gas. The methods include supplying a source of nitric oxide gas to a medical provider, informing the medical provider about a recommended dose of inhaled nitric oxide gas for treatment of neonates with hypoxic respiratory failure, and providing a warning about use of inhaled nitric oxide in patients with pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction.

19 Claims, No Drawings

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METHODS OF DISTRIBUTING A PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT COMPRISING NITRIC OXIDE GAS FOR INHALATION

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a divisional of U.S. application Ser. No. 12/820,866, filed Jun. 22, 2010, which is a continuation of U.S. Ser. No. 12/494,598, filed Jun. 30, 2009, and now abandoned. This application is also a divisional of U.S. Ser. No. 13/651,660, filed Oct. 15, 2012, which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 12/821,041 (now U.S. Pat. No. 8,293,284), filed Jun. 22, 2010, which is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 12/494,598, filed Jun. 30, 2009, and now abandoned.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

INOMax®, (nitric oxide) for inhalation is an approved drug product for the treatment of term and near-term (>34 weeks gestation) neonates having hypoxic respiratory failure associated with clinical or echocardiographic evidence of pulmonary hypertension.

The use of inhaled NO (iNO) has been studied and reported in the literature. (Kieler-Jensen M et al., 1994, Inhaled Nitric Oxide in the Evaluation of Heart Transplant Candidates with Elevated Pulmonary Vascular Resistance, *J Heart Lung Transplantation* 13:366-375; Pearl R G et al., 1983, Acute Hemodynamic Effects of Nitroglycerin in Pulmonary Hypertension, *American College of Physicians* 99:9-13; Ajami G H et al., 2007, Comparison of the Effectiveness of Oral Sildenafil Versus Oxygen Administration as a Test for Feasibility of Operation for Patients with Secondary Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension, *Pediatr Cardiol*; Schulze-Neick I et al., 2003, Intravenous Sildenafil Is a Potent Pulmonary Vasodilator in Children With Congenital Heart Disease, *Circulation* 108 (Suppl II):II-167-II-173; Lepore J J et al., 2002, Effect of Sildenafil on the Acute Pulmonary Vasodilator Response to Inhaled Nitric Oxide in Adults with Primary Pulmonary Hypertension, *The American Journal of Cardiology* 90:677-680; and Ziegler J W et al., 1998, Effects of Dipyridamole and Inhaled Nitric Oxide in Pediatric Patients with Pulmonary Hypertension, *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine* 158:1388-95).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One aspect of the invention relates to a pre-screening methodology or protocol having exclusionary criteria to be evaluated by a medical provider prior to treatment of a patient with iNO. One objective of the invention is to evaluate and possibly exclude from treatment patients eligible for treatment with iNO, who have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction (LVD). Patients who have pre-existing LVD may experience, and are at risk of, an increased rate of adverse events or serious adverse events (e.g., pulmonary edema) when treated with iNO. Such patients may be characterized as having a pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (PCWP) greater than 20 mm Hg, and should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis with respect to the benefit versus risk of using iNO as a treatment option.

Accordingly, one aspect of the invention includes a method of reducing the risk or preventing the occurrence, in a human patient, of an adverse event (AE) or a serious adverse event (SAE) associated with a medical treatment comprising inha-

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lation of nitric oxide, said method comprising the steps or acts of (a) providing pharmaceutically acceptable nitric oxide gas to a medical provider; and, (b) informing the medical provider that excluding human patients who have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction from said treatment reduces the risk or prevents the occurrence of the adverse event or the serious adverse event associated with said medical treatment.

Further provided herein is a method of reducing the risk or preventing the occurrence, in a human patient, of an adverse event or a serious adverse event associated with a medical treatment comprising inhalation of nitric oxide, said method comprising the steps or acts of (a) providing pharmaceutically acceptable nitric oxide gas to a medical provider; and, (b) informing the medical provider that human patients having pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction experience an increased risk of serious adverse events associated with said medical treatment.

Another aspect of the invention is a method of reducing one or more of an AE or a SAE in an intended patient population in need of being treated with iNO comprising the steps or acts of (a) identifying a patient eligible for iNO treatment; (b) evaluating and screening the patient to identify if the patient has pre-existing LVD, and (c) excluding from iNO treatment a patient identified as having pre-existing LVD.

Another aspect of the invention is a method of reducing the risk or preventing the occurrence, in a patient, of one or more of an AE or a SAE associated with a medical treatment comprising iNO, the method comprising the steps or acts of (a) identifying a patient in need of receiving iNO treatment; (b) evaluating and screening the patient to identify if the patient has pre-existing LVD; and (c) administering iNO if the patient does not have pre-existing LVD, thereby reducing the risk or preventing the occurrence of the AE or the SAE associated with the iNO treatment. Alternatively, step (c) may comprise further evaluating the risk versus benefit of utilizing iNO in a patient where the patients has clinically significant LVD before administering iNO to the patient.

In an exemplary embodiment of the method, the method further comprises informing the medical provider that there is a risk associated with using inhaled nitric oxide in human patients who have preexisting or clinically significant left ventricular dysfunction and that such risk should be evaluated on a case by case basis.

In another exemplary embodiment of the method, the method further comprises informing the medical provider that there is a risk associated with using inhaled nitric oxide in human patients who have left ventricular dysfunction.

In an exemplary embodiment of the methods described herein, a patient having pre-existing LVD is characterized as having PCWP greater than 20 mm Hg.

In an exemplary embodiment of the method, the patients having pre-existing LVD demonstrate a PCWP $\geq$ 20 mm Hg.

In another exemplary embodiment of the method, the iNO treatment further comprises inhalation of oxygen (O₂) or concurrent ventilation.

In another exemplary embodiment of the method, the patients having pre-existing LVD have one or more of diastolic dysfunction, hypertensive cardiomyopathy, systolic dysfunction, ischemic cardiomyopathy, viral cardiomyopathy, idiopathic cardiomyopathy, autoimmune disease related cardiomyopathy, drug-related cardiomyopathy, toxin-related cardiomyopathy, structural heart disease, valvular heart disease, congenital heart disease, or associations thereof.

In another exemplary embodiment of the method, the patient population comprises children.

In another exemplary embodiment of the method, the patient population comprises adults.

In another exemplary embodiment of the method, the patients who have pre-existing LVD are at risk of experiencing an increased rate of one or more AEs or SAEs selected from pulmonary edema, hypotension, cardiac arrest, electrocardiogram changes, hypoxemia, hypoxia, bradycardia, or associations thereof.

In another exemplary embodiment of the method, the intended patient population in need of being treated with inhalation of nitric oxide has one or more of idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension characterized by a mean pulmonary artery pressure (PAPm) > 25 mm Hg at rest, PCWP ≤ 15 mm Hg, and a pulmonary vascular resistance index (PVRI) > 3 u·m²; congenital heart disease with pulmonary hypertension repaired and unrepaired characterized by PAPm > 25 mm Hg at rest and PVRI > 3 u·m²; cardiomyopathy characterized by PAPm > 25 mm Hg at rest and PVRI > 3 u·m²; or the patient is scheduled to undergo right heart catheterization to assess pulmonary vasoreactivity by acute pulmonary vasodilatation testing.

In another exemplary embodiment of any of the above methods, the method further comprises reducing left ventricular afterload to minimize or reduce the risk of the occurrence of an adverse event or serious adverse event being pulmonary edema in the patient. The left ventricular afterload may be minimized or reduced by administering a pharmaceutical dosage form comprising nitroglycerin or calcium channel blocker to the patient. The left ventricular afterload may also be minimized or reduced using an intra-aortic balloon pump.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

INOMax® (nitric oxide) for inhalation was approved for sale in the United States by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") in 1999. Nitric oxide, the active substance in INOMax®, is a selective pulmonary vasodilator that increases the partial pressure of arterial oxygen (PaO₂) by dilating pulmonary vessels in better ventilated areas of the lung, redistributing pulmonary blood flow away from the lung regions with low ventilation/perfusion (V/Q) ratios toward regions with normal ratios. INOMax® significantly improves oxygenation, reduces the need for extracorporeal oxygenation, and is indicated to be used in conjunction with ventilatory support and other appropriate agents. The FDA-approved prescribing information for INOMax® in effect in 2009 is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. The DOSAGE section of the prescribing information for INOMax® states that the recommended dose of INOMax® is 20 ppm, and that treatment should be maintained up to 14 days or until the underlying oxygen desaturation has resolved and the neonate is ready to be weaned from INOMax® therapy. The CONTRAINDICATIONS section of the prescribing information for INOMax® states that INOMax® should not be used in the treatment of neonates known to be dependent on right-to-left shunting of blood.

INOMax® is a gaseous blend of NO and nitrogen (0.08% and 99.92% respectively for 800 ppm; and 0.01% and 99.99% respectively for 100 ppm) and is supplied in aluminium cylinders as a compressed gas under high pressure. In general, INOMax® is administered to a patient in conjunction with ventilatory support and O₂. Delivery devices suitable for the safe and effective delivery of gaseous NO for inhalation include the INOvent®, INOMax DS®, INOpulse®, INO-blender®, or other suitable drug delivery and regulation devices or components incorporated therein, or other related processes, which are described in various patent documents

including U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,558,083; 5,732,693; 5,752,504; 5,732,694; 6,089,229; 6,109,260; 6,125,846; 6,164,276; 6,581,592; 5,918,596; 5,839,433; 7,114,510; 5,417,950; 5,670,125; 5,670,127; 5,692,495; 5,514,204; 7,523,752; 5,699,790; 5,885,621; U.S. patent application Ser. No. 11/355,670 (US 2007/0190184); Ser. No. 10/520,270 (US 2006/0093681); Ser. No. 11/401,722 (US 2007/0202083); Ser. No. 10/053,535 (US 2002/0155166); Ser. No. 10/367,277 (US 2003/0219496); Ser. No. 10/439,632 (US 2004/0052866); Ser. No. 10/371,666 (US 2003/0219497); Ser. No. 10/413,817 (US 2004/0005367); Ser. No. 12/050,826 (US 2008/0167609); and PCT/US2009/045266, all of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

Such devices deliver INOMax® into the inspiratory limb of the patient breathing circuit in a way that provides a constant concentration of NO to the patient throughout the inspired breath. Importantly, suitable delivery devices provide continuous integrated monitoring of inspired O₂, NO₂ and NO, a comprehensive alarm system, a suitable power source for uninterrupted NO delivery, and a backup NO delivery capability.

As used herein, the term "children" (and variations thereof) includes those being around 4 weeks to 18 years of age.

As used herein, the term "adult" (and variations thereof) includes those being over 18 years of age.

As used herein, the terms "adverse event" and "AE" (and variations thereof) mean any untoward occurrence in a subject or clinical investigation subject administered a pharmaceutical product (such as nitric oxide) and which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with such treatment. An adverse event can therefore be any unfavorable and unintended sign (including an abnormal laboratory finding), symptom, or disease temporarily associated with the use of a medicinal/investigational product, whether or not related to the investigational product. A relationship to the investigational product is not necessarily proven or implied. However, abnormal values are not reported as adverse events unless considered clinically significant by the investigator.

As used herein, the terms "adverse drug reaction" and "ADR" (and variations thereof) mean any noxious and unintended response to a medicinal product related to any dose.

As used herein, the terms "serious adverse event" and "SAE" (or "serious adverse drug reaction" and "serious ADR") (and variations thereof) mean a significant hazard or side effect, regardless of the investigator's opinion on the relationship to the investigational product. A serious adverse event or reaction is any untoward medical occurrence that at any dose: results in death; is life-threatening (which refers to an event/reaction where the patient was at risk of death at the time of the event/reaction, however this does not refer to an event/reaction that hypothetically may have caused death if it were more severe); requires inpatient hospitalization or results in prolongation of existing hospitalization; results in persistent or significant disability/incapacity; is a congenital anomaly/birth defect; or is a medically important event or reaction. Medical and scientific judgment is exercised in deciding whether reporting is appropriate in other situations, such as important medical events that may not be immediately life threatening or result in death or hospitalization but may jeopardize the subject or may require medical or surgical intervention to prevent one of the other outcomes listed above—these are also considered serious. Examples of such medical events include cancer, allergic bronchospasm requiring intensive treatment in an emergency room or at home, blood dyscrasias or convulsions that do not result in hospitalizations, or the development of drug dependency or drug

abuse. Serious clinical laboratory abnormalities directly associated with relevant clinical signs or symptoms are also reported.

Left Ventricular Dysfunction. Patients having pre-existing LVD may be described in general as those with elevated pulmonary capillary wedge pressure, including those with diastolic dysfunction (including hypertensive cardiomyopathy), those with systolic dysfunction, including those with cardiomyopathies (including ischemic or viral cardiomyopathy, or idiopathic cardiomyopathy, or autoimmune disease related cardiomyopathy, and side effects due to drug related or toxic-related cardiomyopathy), or structural heart disease, valvular heart disease, congenital heart disease, idiopathic pulmonary arterial hypertension, pulmonary hypertension and cardiomyopathy, or associations thereof. Identifying patients with pre-existing LVD is known to those skilled in the medicinal arts, and such techniques for example may include assessment of clinical signs and symptoms of heart failure, or echocardiography diagnostic screening.

Pulmonary Capillary Wedge Pressure. Pulmonary capillary wedge pressure, or "PCWP", provides an estimate of left atrial pressure. Identifying patients with pre-existing PCWP is known to those skilled in the medicinal arts, and such techniques for example may include measuring by inserting a balloon-tipped, multi-lumen catheter (also known as a Swan-Ganz catheter). Measurement of PCWP may be used as a means to diagnose the severity of LVD (sometimes also referred to as left ventricular failure). PCWP is also a desired measure when evaluating pulmonary hypertension. Pulmonary hypertension is often caused by an increase in pulmonary vascular resistance (PVR), but may also arise from increases in pulmonary venous pressure and pulmonary blood volume secondary to left ventricular failure or mitral or aortic valve disease.

In cardiac physiology, the term "afterload" is used to mean the tension produced by a chamber of the heart in order to contract. If the chamber is not mentioned, it is usually assumed to be the left ventricle. However, the strict definition of the term relates to the properties of a single cardiac myocyte. It is therefore of direct relevance only in the laboratory; in the clinic, the term "end-systolic pressure" is usually more appropriate, although not equivalent.

The term "left ventricular afterload" (and variations thereof) refers to the pressure that the chamber of the heart has to generate in order to eject blood out of the chamber. Thus, it is a consequence of the aortic pressure, since the pressure in the ventricle must be greater than the systemic pressure in order to open the aortic valve. Everything else held equal, as afterload increases, cardiac output decreases. Disease processes that increase the left ventricular afterload include increased blood pressure and aortic valve disease. Hypertension (increased blood pressure) increases the left ventricular afterload because the left ventricle has to work harder to eject blood into the aorta. This is because the aortic valve won't open until the pressure generated in the left ventricle is higher than the elevated blood pressure. Aortic stenosis increases the afterload because the left ventricle has to overcome the pressure gradient caused by the stenotic aortic valve in addition to the blood pressure in order to eject blood into the aorta. For instance, if the blood pressure is 120/80, and the aortic valve stenosis creates a trans-valvular gradient of 30 mmHg, the left ventricle has to generate a pressure of 110 mmHg in order to open the aortic valve and eject blood into the aorta. Aortic insufficiency increases afterload because a percentage of the blood that is ejected forward regurgitates back through the diseased aortic valve. This leads to elevated systolic blood pressure. The diastolic blood pressure would fall, due to

regurgitation. This would result in an increased pulse pressure. Mitral regurgitation decreases the afterload. During ventricular systole, the blood can regurgitate through the diseased mitral valve as well as be ejected through the aortic valve. This means that the left ventricle has to work less to eject blood, causing a decreased afterload. Afterload is largely dependent upon aortic pressure.

An intra-aortic balloon pump (IABP) is a mechanical device that is used to decrease myocardial oxygen demand while at the same time increasing cardiac output. By increasing cardiac output it also increases coronary blood flow and therefore myocardial oxygen delivery. It consists of a cylindrical balloon that sits in the aorta and counterpulsates. That is, it actively deflates in systole, increasing forward blood flow by reducing afterload, and actively inflates in diastole increasing blood flow to the coronary arteries. These actions have the combined result of decreasing myocardial oxygen demand and increasing myocardial oxygen supply. The balloon is inflated during diastole by a computer controlled mechanism, usually linked to either an ECG or a pressure transducer at the distal tip of the catheter; some IABPs, such as the Datascope System 98XT, allow for asynchronous counterpulsation at a set rate, though this setting is rarely used. The computer controls the flow of helium from a cylinder into and out of the balloon. Helium is used because its low viscosity allows it to travel quickly through the long connecting tubes, and it has a lower risk of causing a harmful embolism should the balloon rupture while in use. Intraaortic balloon counterpulsation is used in situations when the heart's own cardiac output is insufficient to meet the oxygenation demands of the body. These situations could include cardiogenic shock, severe septic shock, post cardiac surgery and numerous other situations.

Patients eligible for treatment with iNO. In general, patients approved for treatment of iNO are term and near-term (>34 weeks gestation) neonates having hypoxic respiratory failure associated with clinical or echocardiographic evidence of pulmonary hypertension, a condition also known as persistent pulmonary hypertension in the newborn (PPHN). Due to the selective, non-systemic nature of iNO to reduce pulmonary hypertension, physicians skilled in the art further employ INOmax® to treat or prevent pulmonary hypertension and improve blood O₂ levels in a variety of other clinical settings, including in both pediatric and adult patients suffering from acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), pediatric and adult patients undergoing cardiac or transplant surgeries, pediatric and adult patients for testing to diagnose reversible pulmonary hypertension, and in pediatric patients with congenital diaphragmatic hernia. In most, if not all, of these applications, INOmax® acts by preventing or treating reversible pulmonary vasoconstriction, reducing pulmonary arterial pressure and improving pulmonary gas exchange.

A small proportion of INOmax® sales stem from its use by clinicians in a premature infant population. In these patients, INOmax® is generally utilized by physicians as a rescue therapy primarily to vasodilate the lungs and improve pulmonary gas exchange. Some physicians speculate that INOmax® therapy may promote lung development and/or reduce or prevent the future development of lung disease in a subset of these patients. Although the precise mechanism(s) responsible for the benefits of INOmax® therapy in these patients is not completely understood, it appears that the benefits achieved in at least a majority of these patients are due to the ability of INOmax® to treat or prevent reversible pulmonary vasoconstriction.

In clinical practice, the use of INOmax® has reduced or eliminated the use of high risk systemic vasodilators for the

treatment of PPHN. INOmax®, in contrast to systemic vasodilators, specifically dilates the pulmonary vasculature without dilating systemic blood vessels. Further, iNO preferentially vasodilates vessels of aveoli that are aerated, thus improving V/Q matching. In contrast, systemic vasodilators may increase blood flow to atelectatic (deflated or collapsed) alveoli, thereby increasing V/Q mismatch and worsening arterial oxygenation. (See Rubin L J, Kerr K M, Pulmonary Hypertension, in *Critical Care Medicine: Principles of Diagnosis and Management in the Adult*, 2d Ed., Parillo J E, Dellinger R P (eds.), Mosby, Inc. 2001, pp. 900-09 at 906; Kinsella J P, Abman S H, The Role of Inhaled Nitric Oxide in Persistent Pulmonary Hypertension of the Newborn, in *Acute Respiratory Care of the Neonate: A Self-Study Course*, 2d Ed., Askin D F (ed.), NICU Ink Book Publishers, 1997, pp. 369-378 at 372-73).

INOmax® also possesses highly desirable pharmacokinetic properties as a lung-specific vasodilator when compared to other ostensibly “pulmonary-specific vasodilators.” For example, the short half-life of INOmax® allows INOmax® to exhibit rapid “on” and “off” responses relative to INOmax® dosing, in contrast to non-gaseous alternatives. In this way, INOmax® can provide physicians with a useful therapeutic tool to easily control the magnitude and duration of the pulmonary vasodilation desired. Also, the nearly instantaneous inactivation of INOmax® in the blood significantly reduces or prevents vasodilation of non-pulmonary vessels.

The pivotal trials leading to the approval of INOmax® were the CINRGI and NINOS study.

CINRGI Study.

(See Davidson et al., March 1998, Inhaled Nitric Oxide for the Early Treatment of Persistent Pulmonary Hypertension of the term Newborn; A Randomized, Double-Masked, Placebo-Controlled, Dose-Response, Multicenter Study; *PEDIATRICS* Vol. 101, No. 3, p. 325).

This study was a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial of 186 term and near-term neonates with pulmonary hypertension and hypoxic respiratory failure. The primary objective of the study was to determine whether INOmax® would reduce the receipt of extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) in these patients. Hypoxic respiratory failure was caused by meconium aspiration syndrome (MAS) (35%), idiopathic persistent pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN) (30%), pneumonia/sepsis (24%), or respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) (8%). Patients with a mean PaO₂ of 54 mm Hg and a mean oxygenation index (OI) of 44 cm H₂O/mm Hg were randomly assigned to receive either 20 ppm INOmax® (n=97) or nitrogen gas (placebo; n=89) in addition to their ventilatory support. Patients that exhibited a PaO₂>60 mm Hg and a pH<7.55 were weaned to 5 ppm INOmax® or placebo. The primary results from the CINRGI study are presented in Table 1. ECMO was the primary endpoint of the study.

TABLE 1

Summary of Clinical Results from CINRGI Study			
	Placebo	INOmax ®	P value
Death or ECMO	51/89 (57%)	30/97 (31%)	<0.001
Death	5/89 (6%)	3/97 (3%)	0.48

Significantly fewer neonates in the ECMO group required ECMO, and INOmax® significantly improved oxygenation, as measured by PaO₂, OI, and alveolar-arterial gradient.

NINOS Study.

(See Inhaled Nitric Oxide in Full-Term and Nearly Full-Term Infants with Hypoxic Respiratory Failure; *NEJM*, Vol. 336, No. 9, 597).

The Neonatal Inhaled Nitric Oxide Study (NINOS) group conducted a double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled, multicenter trial in 235 neonates with hypoxic respiratory failure. The objective of the study was to determine whether iNO would reduce the occurrence of death and/or initiation of ECMO in a prospectively defined cohort of term or near-term neonates with hypoxic respiratory failure unresponsive to conventional therapy. Hypoxic respiratory failure was caused by meconium aspiration syndrome (MAS; 49%), pneumonia/sepsis (21%), idiopathic primary pulmonary hypertension of the newborn (PPHN; 17%), or respiratory distress syndrome (RDS; 11%). Infants ≤14 days of age (mean, 1.7 days) with a mean PaO₂ of 46 mm Hg and a mean oxygenation index (OI) of 43 cm H₂O/mmHg were initially randomized to receive 100% O₂ with (n=114) or without (n=121) 20 ppm NO for up to 14 days. Response to study drug was defined as a change from baseline in PaO₂ 30 minutes after starting treatment (full response=>20 mmHg, partial=10-20 mm Hg, no response=<10 mm Hg). Neonates with a less than full response were evaluated for a response to 80 ppm NO or control gas. The primary results from the NINOS study are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Summary of Clinical Results from NINOS Study			
	Control (n = 121)	NO (n = 114)	P value
Death or ECMO*, †	77 (64%)	52 (46%)	0.006
Death	20 (17%)	16 (14%)	0.60
ECMO	66 (55%)	44 (39%)	0.014

*Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation

† Death or need for ECMO was the study's primary end point

Adverse Events from CINRGI & NINOS. Controlled studies have included 325 patients on INOmax® doses of 5 to 80 ppm and 251 patients on placebo. Total mortality in the pooled trials was 11% on placebo and 9% on INOmax®, a result adequate to exclude INOmax® mortality being more than 40% worse than placebo.

In both the NINOS and CINRGI studies, the duration of hospitalization was similar in INOmax® and placebo-treated groups.

From all controlled studies, at least 6 months of follow-up is available for 278 patients who received INOmax® and 212 patients who received placebo. Among these patients, there was no evidence of an AE of treatment on the need for re-hospitalization, special medical services, pulmonary disease, or neurological sequelae.

In the NINOS study, treatment groups were similar with respect to the incidence and severity of intracranial hemorrhage, Grade IV hemorrhage, per ventricular leukomalacia, cerebral infarction, seizures requiring anticonvulsant therapy, pulmonary hemorrhage, or gastrointestinal hemorrhage.

The table below shows adverse reactions that occurred in at least 5% of patients receiving INOmax® in the CINRGI study. None of the differences in these adverse reactions were statistically significant when iNO patients were compared to patients receiving placebo.

TABLE 3

ADVERSE REACTIONS ON THE CINRGI TRIAL		
Adverse Reaction	Placebo (n = 89)	Inhaled NO (n = 97)
Atelectasis	5 (4.8%)	7 (6.5%)
Bilirubinemia	6 (5.8%)	7 (6.5%)
Hypokalemia	5 (4.8%)	9 (8.3%)
Hypotension	3 (2.9%)	6 (5.6%)
Thrombocytopenia	20 (19.2%)	16 (14.8%)

Post-Marketing Experience. The following AEs have been reported as part of the post-marketing surveillance. These events have not been reported above. Given the nature of spontaneously reported post-marketing surveillance data, it is impossible to determine the actual incidence of the events or definitively establish their causal relationship to the drug. The listing is alphabetical: dose errors associated with the delivery system; headaches associated with environmental exposure of INOmax® in hospital staff; hypotension associated with acute withdrawal of the drug; hypoxemia associated with acute withdrawal of the drug; pulmonary edema in patients with CREST syndrome.

An analysis of AEs and SAEs from both the CINRGI and NINOS studies, in addition to post-marketing surveillance, did not suggest that patients who have pre-existing LVD could experience an increased risk of AEs or SAEs. Nor was it predictable to physicians skilled in the art that patients having pre-existing LVD (possibly identified as those patients having a PCWP greater than 20 mmHg) should be evaluated in view of the benefit versus risk of using iNO in patients with clinically significant LVD, and that these patients should be evaluated on a case by case basis.

Example 1

INOT22 Study

The INOT22 study, entitled “Comparison of supplemental oxygen and nitric oxide for inhalation plus oxygen in the evaluation of the reactivity of the pulmonary vasculature during acute pulmonary vasodilatory testing,” was conducted both to assess the safety and effectiveness of INOmax® as a diagnostic agent in patients undergoing assessment of pulmonary hypertension (primary endpoint), and to confirm the hypothesis that iNO is selective for the pulmonary vasculature (secondary endpoint).

During, and upon final analysis of the INOT22 study results, applicants discovered that rapidly decreasing the pulmonary vascular resistance, via the administration of iNO to a patient in need of such treatment, may be detrimental to patients with concomitant, pre-existing LVD. Therefore, a precaution for patients with LVD was proposed to be included in amended prescribing information for INOmax®. Physicians were further informed to consider reducing left ventricular afterload to minimize the occurrence of pulmonary edema in patients with pre-existing LVD.

In particular, the INOT22 protocol studied consecutive children undergoing cardiac catheterization that were prospectively enrolled at 16 centers in the US and Europe. Inclusion criteria: 4 weeks to 18 years of age, pulmonary hypertension diagnosis, i.e. either idiopathic pulmonary hypertension (IPAH) or related to congenital heart disease (CHD) (repaired or unrepaired) or cardiomyopathy, with pulmonary vascular resistance index (PVRI) > 3 u·m⁻². Later amendments, as discussed herein, added an additional inclusionary criterion of a PCWP less than 20 gmm Hg. Patients were studied under general anaesthesia, or with conscious

sedation, according to the practice of the investigator. Exclusion criteria: focal infiltrates on chest X-ray, history of intrinsic lung disease, and/or currently taking PDE-5 inhibitors, prostacyclin analogues or sodium nitroprusside. The study involved supplemental O₂ and NO for inhalation plus O₂ in the evaluation of the reactivity of the pulmonary vasculature during acute pulmonary vasodilator testing. Consecutive children undergoing cardiac catheterization were prospectively enrolled at 16 centers in the US and Europe. As hypotension is expected in these neonatal populations, the comparison between iNO and placebo groups is difficult to assess. A specific secondary endpoint was evaluated in study INOT22 to provide a more definitive evaluation.

The primary objective was to compare the response frequency with iNO and O₂ vs. O₂ alone; in addition, all subjects were studied with iNO alone. Patients were studied during five periods: Baseline 1, Treatment Period 1, Treatment Period 2, Baseline 2 and Treatment Period 3. All patients received all three treatments; treatment sequence was randomized by center in blocks of 4; in Period 1, patients received either NO alone or O₂ alone, and the alternate treatment in Period 3. All patients received the iNO and O₂ combination treatment in Period 2. Once the sequence was assigned, treatment was unblinded. Each treatment was given for 10 minutes prior to obtaining hemodynamic measurements, and the Baseline Period 2 was at least 10 minutes.

Results for the intent-to-treat (ITT) population, defined as all patients who were randomized to receive drug, indicated that treatment with NO plus O₂ and O₂ alone significantly increased systemic vascular resistance index (SVRI) (Table 4). The change from baseline for NO plus O₂ was 1.4 Woods Units per meter² (WU·m²) (p=0.007) and that for O₂ was 1.3 WU·m² (p=0.004). While the change from baseline in SVRI with NO alone was -0.2 WU·m² (p=0.899) which demonstrates a lack of systemic effect.

TABLE 4

SVRI Change From Baseline by Treatment (Intent-to-Treat)			
SVRI (WU · m ²)	Treatment		
	NO Plus O ₂ (n = 109)	O ₂ (n = 106)	NO (n = 106)
Baseline (room air)			
Mean	17.2	17.6	18.0
Standard Deviation (SD)	8.86	9.22	8.44
Median	15.9	16.1	16.2
Minimum, maximum	-7.6, 55.6	-7.6, 55.6	1.9, 44.8
Post-treatment			
Mean	18.7	18.9	17.8
SD	9.04	8.78	9.40
Median	17.1	17.1	15.4
Minimum, maximum	3.0, 47.4	3.9, 43.6	3.3, 50.7
Change From Baseline			
Mean	1.4	1.3	-0.2
SD	5.94	5.16	4.65
Median	1.2	1.0	0.2
Minimum, maximum	-20.5, 19.1	-18.1, 17.7	-12.5, 12.7
p-value ^a	0.007	0.004	0.899

Pairwise comparisons

NO plus O₂ versus O₂, p = 0.952

NO plus O₂ versus NO, p = 0.014

O₂ versus NO, p = 0.017

^ap-value from a Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test. Only patients with data to determine response at both treatments are included in this analysis.

Source: INOT22 CSR Table 6.4.1 and Appendix 16.2.6 (ATTACHMENT 1)

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The ideal pulmonary vasodilator should reduce PVRI and/or PAPm while having no appreciable effect on systemic blood pressure or SVRI. In this case, the ratio of PVRI to SVRI would decrease, given some measure of the selectivity of the agent for the pulmonary vascular bed. The change in the ratio of PVRI to SVRI by treatment is shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5

Change in Ratio of PVRI to SVRI by Treatment (Intent-to-Treat)			
Ratio PVRI/SVRI	Treatment		
	NO Plus O ₂ (n = 108)	O ₂ (n = 105)	NO (n = 106)
Baseline			
Mean	0.6	0.5	0.6
SD	0.60	0.45	0.56
Median	0.5	0.5	0.4
Minimum, Maximum	-1.6, 4.7	-1.6, 1.8	0.0, 4.7
Post Treatment			
Mean	0.4	0.4	0.5
SD	0.31	0.31	0.46
Median	0.3	0.4	0.3
Minimum, Maximum	0.0, 1.3	0.0, 1.4	-1.2, 2.2
Change from Baseline			
Mean	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
SD	0.52	0.31	0.54
Median	-0.1	-0.1	0.0
Minimum, Maximum	-4.4, 2.0	-1.6, 2.0	-4.4, 1.6
P Value ¹	<0.001	<0.001	0.002

¹Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

Source: INOT22 CSR Table 6.5.1 (ATTACHMENT 2)

All three treatments have a preferential effect on the pulmonary vascular bed, suggesting that all three are selective pulmonary vasodilators. The greatest reduction in the ratio was during treatment with NO plus O₂, possibly due to the decrease in SVRI effects seen with O₂ and NO plus O₂. These results are displayed as percent change in the ratio (See Table 6).

TABLE 6

Percent Change in Ratio of PVRI to SVRI by Treatment (Intent-to-Treat)			
Ratio PVRI/SVRI	Treatment		
	NO Plus O ₂ (n = 108)	O ₂ (n = 105)	NO (n = 106)
Baseline			
Mean	0.6	0.5	0.6
SD	0.60	0.45	0.56
Median	0.5	0.5	0.4
Minimum, Maximum	-1.6, 4.7	-1.6, 1.8	0.0, 4.7
Post Treatment			
Mean	0.4	0.4	0.5
SD	0.31	0.31	0.46
Median	0.3	0.4	0.3
Minimum, Maximum	0.0, 1.3	0.0, 1.4	-1.2, 2.2
Percent Change from Baseline			
Mean	-33.5	-19.3	-6.2
SD	36.11	34.59	64.04
Median	-34.0	-21.3	-13.8

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TABLE 6-continued

Percent Change in Ratio of PVRI to SVRI by Treatment (Intent-to-Treat)			
Ratio PVRI/SVRI	Treatment		
	NO Plus O ₂ (n = 108)	O ₂ (n = 105)	NO (n = 106)
Minimum, Maximum	-122.2, 140.1	-122.7, 93.3	-256.1, 294.1
P Value ¹	<0.001	<0.001	0.006

¹Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test

Source: INOT22 CSR Table 6.5.2 (ATTACHMENT 3)

NO plus O₂ appeared to provide the greatest reduction in the ratio, suggesting that NO plus O₂ was more selective for the pulmonary vasculature than either agent alone.

Overview of Cardiovascular Safety. In the INOT22 diagnostic study, all treatments (NO plus O₂, O₂, and NO) were well-tolerated. Seven patients of 124 treated experienced an AE during the study. These included cardiac arrest, bradycardia, low cardiac output (CO) syndrome, elevated ST segment (the portion of an electrocardiogram between the end of the QRS complex and the beginning of the T wave) on the electrocardiography (ECG), decreased O₂ saturation, hypotension, mouth hemorrhage and pulmonary hypertension (PH). The numbers of patients and events were too small to determine whether risk for AEs differed by treatment, diagnosis, age, gender or race. Eight patients are shown in Table 5 due to the time period in which events are reported. AEs were reported for 12 hours or until hospital discharge (which limits the period in which such events can be reported). There is technically no time limit in which SAEs are to be reported. So, there were 7 AEs during the study and at least one SAE after the study.

A total of 4 patients had AEs assessed as being related to study drug. These events included bradycardia, low CO syndrome, ST segment elevation on the ECG, low O₂ saturation, PH and hypotension. All but 2 AEs were mild or moderate in intensity and were resolved. Study treatments had slight and non-clinically significant effects on vital signs including heart rate, systolic arterial pressure and diastolic arterial pressure. When an investigator records an AE, they are required to say if (in their opinion) the event is related to the treatment or not. In this case, 4 of 7 were considered by the investigator to be related to treatment.

The upper limit of normal PCWP in children is 10-12 mm Hg and 15 mm Hg in adults. In INOT22, a baseline PCWP value was not included as exclusion criteria. However, after the surprising and unexpected identification of SAEs in the early tested patients, it was determined that patients with pre-existing LVD had an increased risk of experiencing an AE or SAE upon administration (e.g., worsening of left ventricular function due to the increased flow of blood through the lungs). Accordingly, the protocol for INOT22 was thereafter amended to exclude patients with a baseline PCWP greater than 20 mm Hg after one patient experienced acute circulatory collapse and died during the study. The value "20 mm Hg" was selected to avoid enrollment of a pediatric population with LVD such that they would be most likely at-risk for these SAEs.

SAEs were collected from the start of study treatment until hospital discharge or 12 hours, whichever occurred sooner. Three SAEs were reported during the study period, and a total of 7 SAEs were reported. Three of these were fatal SAEs and 4 were nonfatal (one of which led to study discontinuation). In addition, one non-serious AE also lead to discontinuation.

A list of subjects who died, discontinued or experienced an SAE is provided in Table 7 below.

TABLE 7

Subjects that died, discontinued or experienced SAEs				
Patient number	AE	Serious?	Fatal?	Discontinued treatment?
01020	Desaturation (hypoxia)	No	No	Yes
02002	Pulmonary edema	Yes	No	No
04001	Hypotension and cardiac arrest	Yes	Yes	No
04003	Hypotension and ECG changes	Yes	No	Yes
04008	Hypotension and hypoxemia	Yes	Yes	No
05002	Hypoxia and bradycardia (also pulmonary edema)	Yes	Yes	No
07003	Cardiac arrest	Yes	No	No
17001	Hypoxia	Yes	No	No

Two of the 3 fatal SAEs were deemed related to therapy. All 4 non-fatal SAEs were also considered related to therapy. The numbers of patients and events were too small to determine whether risk for SAEs differed by treatment, diagnosis, age, gender or race. At least two patients developed signs of pulmonary edema (subjects 05002 and 02002). This is of interest because pulmonary edema has previously been reported with the use of iNO in patients with LVD, and may be related to decreasing PVRI and overfilling of the left atrium. (Hayward C S et al., 1996, Inhaled Nitric Oxide in Cardiac Failure: Vascular Versus Ventricular Effects, *J Cardiovascular Pharmacology* 27:80-85; Bocchi E A et al., 1994, Inhaled Nitric Oxide Leading to Pulmonary Edema in Stable Severe Heart Failure, *Am J Cardiology* 74:70-72; and, Semigran M J et al., 1994, Hemodynamic Effects of Inhaled Nitric Oxide in Heart Failure, *J Am Coll Cardiology* 24:982-988).

Although the SAE rate is within range for this population, it appears that patients with the most elevated PCWP at baseline had a disproportionately high number of these events. (Bocchi E A et al., 1994; Semigran M J et al., 1994).

In the INOT22 study, 10 of the total 124 patients had a baseline PCWP $\geq$ 18 mm Hg (7.5%), of which 3 subjects (04001, 02002 and 04003) had a SAE or were prematurely discontinued from the study (30%), compared to 6.5% for the entire cohort.

Although there were very few significant AEs in the INOT22 study, these events are consistent with the expected physiologic changes in patients with severe LVD. The events also corroborate prior observations that iNO is rapidly acting, selective for the pulmonary vasculature, and well-tolerated in most patients. The actual incidence of acute LVD during acute ventricular failure (AVT) is unknown. However, it is reasonable to expect that a significant number of patients are at-risk for an increased incidence of SAEs upon iNO treatment based upon the nature of the underlying nature of the illness, i.e., pulmonary hypertension and cardiovascular disease more generally. Thus, it would be advantageous to have physicians identify these patients prior to beginning iNO treatment, so that the physicians are alerted to this possible outcome.

Benefits and Risks Conclusions. The INOT22 study was designed to demonstrate the physiologic effects of iNO in a well defined cohort of children (i.e., intended patient population) with pulmonary hypertension using a high concentration, 80 ppm, of iNO, i.e., one that would be expected to have the maximal pharmacodynamic effect. INOT22 was the largest and most rigorous pharmacodynamic study of iNO con-

ducted to date, and it confirms a number of prior observations, such as iNO's being rapidly acting, selective for the pulmonary vasculature, and well-tolerated in most patients.

It is also acknowledged that rapidly decreasing the PVR may be undesirable and even dangerous in patients with concomitant LVD. In the INOT22 study, the overall numbers of SAEs and fatal SAEs are within the expected range for patients with this degree of cardiopulmonary disease. The overall rate is $\frac{7}{124}$ (5.6%), which is closely comparable to the rate of 6% recently reported in a very similar cohort of patients. (Taylor C J et al., 2007, Risk of cardiac catheterization under anaesthesia in children with pulmonary hypertension, *Br J Anaesth* 98(5):657-61). Thus, the overall rate of SAEs would seem to be more closely related to the underlying severity of illness of the patients rather than to the treatments given during this study.

The INOT22 study results demonstrate that patients who had pre-existing LVD may experience an increased rate of SAEs (e.g., pulmonary edema). During the course of the study, the protocol was amended to exclude patients with a PCWP $>$ 20 mmHg. The benefit/risk of using iNO in patients with clinically significant LVD should be evaluated on a case by case basis. A reduction in left ventricular afterload may perhaps be applied to minimize the occurrence of pulmonary edema.

I claim:

1. A method of providing pharmaceutically acceptable nitric oxide gas, the method comprising:

obtaining a cylinder containing compressed nitric oxide gas in the form of a gaseous blend of nitric oxide and nitrogen;

supplying the cylinder containing compressed nitric oxide gas to a medical provider responsible for treating neonates who have hypoxic respiratory failure, including some who do not have left ventricular dysfunction;

providing to the medical provider (i) information that a recommended dose of inhaled nitric oxide gas for treatment of neonates with hypoxic respiratory failure is 20 ppm nitric oxide

and (ii) information that, in patients with pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, inhaled nitric oxide may increase pulmonary capillary wedge pressure (PCWP), leading to pulmonary edema, the information of (ii) being sufficient to cause a medical provider considering inhaled nitric oxide treatment for a plurality of neonatal patients who (a) are suffering from a condition for which inhaled nitric oxide is indicated, and (b) have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, to elect to avoid treating one or more of the plurality of patients with inhaled nitric oxide in order to avoid putting the one or more patients at risk of pulmonary edema.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the information of (i) and the information of (ii) appear in prescribing information supplied to the medical provider with the cylinder containing compressed nitric oxide gas.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

performing at least one diagnostic process to identify a first neonatal patient who has hypoxic respiratory failure and is a candidate for 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide treatment; determining that the first neonatal patient has pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction;

evaluating the potential benefit of treating the first neonatal patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide vs. the potential risk that inhaled nitric oxide could cause an increase in PCWP leading to pulmonary edema in patients who have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, in order to

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arrive at a decision of whether or not to treat the first neonatal patient with inhaled nitric oxide;
 identifying a second neonatal patient as having hypoxic respiratory failure and not having left ventricular dysfunction; and
 treating the second neonatal patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
 performing at least one diagnostic process to identify a plurality of neonatal patients who have hypoxic respiratory failure and are candidates for inhaled nitric oxide treatment;
 determining prior to treatment with inhaled nitric oxide whether or not each patient of the plurality has pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction;
 determining that a first patient of the plurality does not have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction;
 treating the first patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide;
 determining that other patients of the plurality do have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction;
 for each patient of the plurality determined to have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, evaluating on a case-by-case basis the potential benefit of treating the patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide vs. the potential risk that inhaled nitric oxide could cause an increase in PCWP, leading to pulmonary edema;
 for at least one patient of the plurality determined to have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, determining that the potential benefit of the treatment outweighs the potential risk described in the second warning; and
 treating the at least one patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide.

5. The method of claim 3, wherein the information of (i) and the information of (ii) appear in prescribing information supplied to the medical provider with the cylinder containing compressed nitric oxide gas.

6. The method of claim 4, wherein the information of (i) and the information of (ii) appear in prescribing information supplied to the medical provider with the cylinder containing compressed nitric oxide gas.

7. A method of providing pharmaceutically acceptable nitric oxide gas, the method comprising:
 obtaining a cylinder containing compressed nitric oxide gas in the form of a gaseous blend of nitric oxide and nitrogen;
 supplying the cylinder containing compressed nitric oxide gas to a medical provider responsible for treating neonates who have hypoxic respiratory failure, including some who do not have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction; and
 providing to the medical provider (i) information that a recommended dose of inhaled nitric oxide gas for treatment of neonates with hypoxic respiratory failure is 20 ppm nitric oxide,
 (ii) information that patients who have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction and are treated with inhaled nitric oxide may experience pulmonary edema, and (iii) a recommendation that, if pulmonary edema occurs in a patient who has pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction and is treated with inhaled nitric oxide, the treatment with inhaled nitric oxide should be discontinued.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the information of (i) and (ii) and the recommendation of (iii) appear in prescribing information supplied to the medical provider with the cylinder containing compressed nitric oxide gas.

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9. The method of claim 7, further comprising:
 performing at least one diagnostic process to identify a neonatal patient who has hypoxic respiratory failure and is a candidate for inhaled nitric oxide treatment;
 determining prior to treatment with inhaled nitric oxide that the neonatal patient has pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction;
 treating the neonatal patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide, whereupon the neonatal patient experiences pulmonary edema; and
 in accordance with the recommendation of (iii), discontinuing the treatment with inhaled nitric oxide due to the neonatal patient's pulmonary edema.

10. The method of claim 4, wherein the at least one patient is monitored for evidence of increased PCWP and/or for evidence of pulmonary edema during treatment with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide.

11. The method of claim 9, wherein the neonatal patient is monitored for evidence of increased PCWP and/or for evidence of pulmonary edema during treatment with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide.

12. A method comprising:
 obtaining a source of nitric oxide gas comprising a cylinder of compressed gas and/or a device that delivers nitric oxide gas into an inspiratory limb of a breathing circuit, for inhalation by a patient;
 supplying the source of nitric oxide gas to a medical provider responsible for treating neonates who have hypoxic respiratory failure, including some who do not have left ventricular dysfunction; and
 providing to the medical provider (i) information that a recommended dose of inhaled nitric oxide gas for treatment of neonates with hypoxic respiratory failure is 20 ppm nitric oxide
 and (ii) information that, in patients with pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, inhaled nitric oxide may increase PCWP, leading to pulmonary edema, the information of (ii) being sufficient to cause a medical provider considering inhaled nitric oxide treatment for a plurality of neonatal patients who (a) are suffering from a condition for which inhaled nitric oxide is indicated, and (b) have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, to elect to avoid treating one or more of the plurality of patients with inhaled nitric oxide in order to avoid putting the one or more patients at risk of pulmonary edema.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the information of (i) and the information of (ii) appear in prescribing information supplied to the medical provider with the source of nitric oxide gas.

14. A method comprising:
 obtaining a device that delivers nitric oxide gas into an inspiratory limb of a breathing circuit, for inhalation by a patient;
 supplying the device to a medical provider responsible for treating neonates who have hypoxic respiratory failure, including some who do not have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction;
 providing to the medical provider (i) information that a recommended dose of inhaled nitric oxide gas for treatment of neonates with hypoxic respiratory failure is 20 ppm nitric oxide
 and (ii) information that, in patients with pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, inhaled nitric oxide may increase PCWP, leading to pulmonary edema, the information of (ii) being sufficient to cause a medical provider considering inhaled nitric oxide treatment for multiple neonatal patients who (a) are suffering from

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hypoxic respiratory failure, and (b) have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, to elect to avoid treating one or more of the multiple patients with inhaled nitric oxide in order to avoid putting the one or more patients at risk of pulmonary edema.

15. The method of claim 14, wherein the information of (i) and the information of (ii) appear in prescribing information supplied to the medical provider with the device.

16. The method of claim 12, further comprising:

identifying a first neonatal patient who has hypoxic respiratory failure and is a candidate for 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide treatment;

determining that the first neonatal patient has pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction;

evaluating the potential benefit of treating the first neonatal patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide vs. the potential risk described in the information of (ii) that inhaled nitric oxide could cause an increase in PCWP leading to pulmonary edema in patients who have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, in order to arrive at a decision of whether or not to treat the first neonatal patient with inhaled nitric oxide;

identifying a second neonatal patient as having hypoxic respiratory failure and not having left ventricular dysfunction; and

using the source of nitric oxide gas to treat the second neonatal patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide.

17. The method of claim 12, further comprising:

identifying a plurality of neonatal hypoxic respiratory failure patients who are candidates for inhaled nitric oxide treatment;

determining prior to treatment with inhaled nitric oxide whether or not each patient of the plurality has pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, thereby determining that a first patient of the plurality does not have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction;

using the source of nitric oxide gas to treat the first patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide;

determining that other patients of the plurality do have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction;

for each patient of the plurality who is determined to have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, evaluating on a case-by-case basis the potential benefit of treating the patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide vs. the potential risk described in the information of (ii) that inhaled nitric oxide could cause an increase in PCWP, leading to pulmonary edema;

for at least one of the evaluated patients, determining that the potential benefit of the treatment outweighs the potential risk; and

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using the source of nitric oxide gas to treat the at least one patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide.

18. The method of claim 14, further comprising:

identifying a first neonatal patient who has hypoxic respiratory failure and is a candidate for 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide treatment;

determining that the first neonatal patient has pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction;

evaluating the potential benefit of treating the first neonatal patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide vs. the potential risk described in the information of (ii) that inhaled nitric oxide could cause an increase in PCWP leading to pulmonary edema in patients who have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, in order to arrive at a decision of whether or not to treat the first neonatal patient with inhaled nitric oxide;

identifying a second neonatal patient as having hypoxic respiratory failure and not having left ventricular dysfunction; and

using the device to treat the second neonatal patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide.

19. The method of claim 14, further comprising:

identifying a plurality of neonatal hypoxic respiratory failure patients who are candidates for inhaled nitric oxide treatment;

determining, prior to treatment with inhaled nitric oxide, whether or not each patient of the plurality has pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, thereby determining that a first patient of the plurality does not have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction;

using the device to treat the first patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide;

determining that other patients of the plurality do have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction;

for each patient of the plurality who is determined to have pre-existing left ventricular dysfunction, evaluating on a case-by-case basis the potential benefit of treating the patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide vs. the potential risk described in the information of (ii) that inhaled nitric oxide could cause an increase in PCWP, leading to pulmonary edema;

for at least one of the evaluated patients, determining that the potential benefit of the treatment outweighs the potential risk; and

using the device to treat the at least one patient with 20 ppm inhaled nitric oxide.

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